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SUBJECT	The Janjevo Lead and Zinc Mine	NO. OF PAGES 3
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- The Janjevo lead and zinc mine is divided into two separate mining districts, the Kisnica open cast workings and the Prelika shaft, both lying in a valley approximately 1.5 kilometers south-southeast of the village of Janjevo. The area is partially wooded and there are no installations of a military or industrial nature. The manager is directly responsible to the Directorate for Colored Metals of the Serbian Republic in Belgrade.
- Since the mine is still in the development stage, no output was planned for 1949 and work was concentrated on research and survey of the mine area, and on the construction of the new railroad. The planned output figure for 1950 was set at 80,000 tons of ore, but this depends on the completion of the railroad line as well as the supply of necessary machinery. When the railroad is finished and the machinery acquired, the mine will be capable of producing a maximum of 10,000 tons of ore per month.
- 3. Ore deposits:*
 - Prelika district: Category A - 160,000 tons

Category B - Not applicable to open cast workings

Category C - 800,000 tons

Average mean content of: Lead - 4.5 percent Zinc - 3.7 percent

plus small quantities of silver and iron.

Kisnica district: Category A and B - 2,500,000 tons Category C 800,000 tons

Average mean content of: Lead - 3.3 percent

Zinc - 2.8 percent

c. Further deposits of ore are believed to exist in the area. The ore is of metasomatic origin, set up by erruption of trachyte and limestone, and apart from lead, zinc and silver, also contains quartz, pyrites, galenite, wurtzite, sfalerite, jamesonite, athatetrahedrite, opal, chalcedon,

boulangerite and plagioclase feldspars.

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h. Factors limiting output:

- a. Lack of communications and transport facilities.
- b. General lack of equipment. Attempts to import compressors, electrical equipment and equipment for the flotation plant from the United States have so far been unsuccessful.
- c. Lack of mine transport facilities. Locomotives and cars have been ordered from the Djuro Djakovic factory at Slavonski. Brod.

5. Actual developments:

- a. Kisnica district: A quadrangular area approximately 400 by 300 meters has been cleared and top-sliced to a depth of between 25 and 30 meters, the ore body being exposed in the center of this quadrangle. Plans have already been completed to process the ore in the flotation plant which is to be erected on the site.
- b. Prelika district: The mine was opened by a cross-cut which has been made into the side of the hill, and from the end of which a blind shaft was sunk to a depth of 115 meters, from which lead three horizontal drifts. The latter are connected with ventilation shafts. Drainage is carried out by a pump station situated at the bottom of the blind shaft. The ore is brought by a lift up to the top of the blind shaft, and from there transported in cars pushed by hand through the cross-cut into the open.
- c. The road running from Gracanic to Janjevo has been extended as far as the end of the valley. At the end of this road the Directorate has constructed three or four 2-story stone buildings.

6. Planned developments

- a. A new, single track, narrow gauge railroad line is under construction from the mine to Lipljan. The line is scheduled to be completed in October 1950. This will allow for the ore from the mine to be transported to the Trepca flotation plant for processing.
- b. Construction of a flotation plant. It is planned to construct a flotation plant on the site of the mine itself, since the Trepca plant is overworked and in a bad state of repair.
- c. A new electric power line running from Trepca to the mine will be constructed. At present the mine is supplied with power from Kosovo and Ajvalija, but the supply is inadequate.
- d. The mine will gradually be supplied with additional equipment and machinery. Machinery has been ordered from the following sources:

From United States: Approximately 90 boring machines; fifty pick hammers, electrical equipment, compressors and sufficient equipment and machinery to construct the flotation plant.

Mechanical excavators are being imported from Western Germany.

Locometives, cars and rails, together with lamps and a small amount of electrical equipment, will be supplied by the Yugoslav industries.

- e. Since the present housing situation is insufficient, it is planned to build a large workers' colony in the vicinity of the mine.
- 7. The mine has a temporary power plant equipped with the following machinery:
 - a. One Lanz steam locomotive of 250 horsepower, fed with lignite from Kosovo, coupled to a 200 kilowatt alternator, generating current at 3,000 volts.

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This power plant is intended purely as a temporary measure, and the second power unit was originally intended as a reserve. However, the capacity of both is insufficient to cover requirements, and this results in frequent breakdowns.

- 8. Machinery and equipment: In July 1949 the mine possessed the following equipment:
 - a. 4 Ingersoll Rand and Chicago Pneumatic compressors, electrically coerated, and used in the Prelika workings.
 - Approximately 18 boring machines weighing between 40 and 50 kilograms, of Sullivan and Holman manufacture.
 - c. 10 telescopic stop hammers of Ingersoll Rand manufacture.
 - d. 10 pick hammers of English, Russian and German origin.
 - e. A pumping station with 4 pumps with a capacity of between 250 and 1,000 liters per minute each, installed in the Prelika shaft.
 - f. 6 centrifugal pumps with a capacity of between 100 and 250 liters per minute. Some of these pumps were supplied by UNRRA, while the remainder were imported from Hungary or produced in Yugoslavia at the Jastrebac factory in Nis.
 - g. I winding machine of Yugoslav manufacture with a 80 kilowatt AEG motor installed in the Prelika shaft.
 - h. I Menck and Hambrock steam shovel with a capacity of one cubic meter.
 - i. 50 mine cars, each with a capacity of 800 kilograms.
 - j. 25 tip-cars each with a capacity of .15 cubic meters. These are old and cannot be used to capacity.
 - k. The mine also has its own workshop, equipped with electrically driven turning lathe; there is also a smithy, electrical repair shop and a carpenters' shop. This establishment can only handle minor repairs; major repairs are sent to the Trepca mine.
- 9. In July 1949, the following were employed:

Administrative workers: 30 including the mine manager

: 6

Technicians

Miners/workers : 600

- 10. The mine suffers from the usual shortages applicable to any new project, and this has a considerable influence on working conditions. The main factor is the lack of accommodation for the workers. The village of Janjevo is far too small to assist with even temporary accommodation. Workers cannot supplement their food rations by local purchases and the food at the mine lacks in quality as well as quantity. Clothing is unobtainable in the area. It is extremely difficult to attract voluntary labor and forced labor has not been used on the project.
- 11. Approximately one hundred and fifty of the employees work in the mine while the remainder are employed on construction of the railroad. Mining is based on three 8-hour shifts per day, six days per week and railroad construction workers work between ten and twelve hours per day.
- 12. The mine area is completely open. Guards for the more important installations such as the power plant and directorate, are provided by the Mine Militia, which is under the control of the National Militia headquarters in Janjevo. The National Militia is also responsible for patrolling the entire mine area.

Comment: For explanation of the three categories of ore deposits see paragraph 6 of

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